

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VIII.

TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1868.

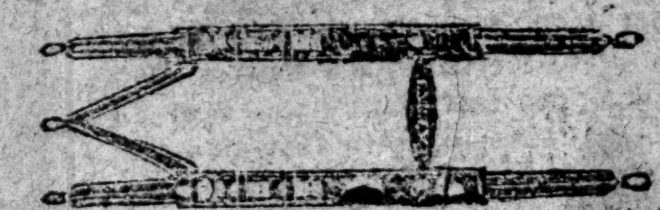
[No. 2189.]

Sales at Vendue.
On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD.

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day. All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.



HORWELL'S

Celebrated Patent Suspenders,

FOR ease, elegance, strength, &c. far exceeds any in use. To be had wholesale and retail, at the manufactory, lower end of Prince-street, Alexandria.

Wholesale purchasers may be supplied on advantageous terms.

Richard Horwell.

March 25

d6m

For BOSTON or SALEM.

The Strong New Schooner NEPTUNE;
126 Tons burthen—For freight or passage

Apply to

Lewis Deblois.

May 5.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of Catlett and Fisk, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Chs. I. Catlett,
Martin Fisk.

The business in future will be transacted by

CHS. I. CATLETT

April 1.

GREAT BARGAIN.

THAT beautiful and elegant ESTATE leased to the Mr. Wises, is still for sale, well known by the name of "Abingdon," where the mansion house stands, directly opposite the Capitol, lying on the Potomac river, containing four hundred and twenty two acres—the road from the contemplated bridge passes nearly through the centre of the estate—it may be purchased for cash or on a long credit, by paying a small part in hand—also about fifty acres adjoining, part of the same tract, leased to William Frazer, will be sold on the same terms. A good and indisputable title will be made for both. The title papers may be seen by application to the subscriber, or Robert I. Taylor, Esquire, by whom every necessary information will be given.

If not sold by Friday the 20th of May, at private sale, it will on that day be sold to the highest bidder, before the coffee-house door, at twelve o'clock, at which time the terms of sale will be made known.

B. Dade.

May 2.

The sale of the above property is necessarily postponed in consequence of the absence of Robert I. Taylor, esq. until Monday the sixth day of June when it will positively take place as above, unless sold at private sale before.

B. DADE.

May 19.

JAMES SANDERSON,

Offers for sale very low,

45 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,

70 bags green Coffee

15 hogsheads well flavored Rum

pipes Cogniac Brandy

32 quarter casks Sherry Wine

32 bales Tennessee Cotton

And as usual

A general assortment of the best Wines

and various Groceries.

ALMANACS for 1868,

Just published and for sale, by

Cotton and Stewart.

GREEN COFFEE.
5000 lb. best Green COFFEE

FOR SALE BY

James Sanderson.

Feb. 13

Salt and Barrels.

I have for sale at my store near the fishing landing, a quantity of coarse and fine SALT, a parcel of empty Barrels, and about 50 Casks in complete order for striking fish.

John G. Ladd.

March 25.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the evening of the 7th inst. a Bright Mulatto Man named

BOB,

Who calls himself ROBERT THOMAS; About 5 feet 10 inches high, 24 or 25 years of age; has large black eye brows, large full eyes, not very dark, and is a stout well made handsome fellow. His hair is thick, but not quite straight, and he wears it nicely trimmed, combed and ridged on the top. His beard appears very black if suffered to grow for a day or two, but he usually shaves it very closely. He has recently received an injury on the fore finger of the left hand, and has it bound up, and may probably lose the first joint of it. He speaks deliberately, and is more correct in conversation than persons of his color usually are. He walks slowly, is a very good waiter, & delights particularly in attending to horses. He has a variety of cloths, and took with him one dark green broadcloth coat and pantaloons with yellow buttons, one cloth coat and pantaloons nearly of the same color, but the cloth of inferior quality, with white metal buttons, one blue cloth coat much worn one old brown surtout coat with covered buttons, a good hat, and a pair of black top boots. The rest of his apparel I am not able particularly to describe. He is fond of wearing boots, and pays great attention to his dress.

As he can read and write very well, he may probably produce a forged authority for him to pass, or procure the certificate of some one of the negroes, who, a few years ago, petitioned by the name of Thomas and obtained their freedom in Maryland. If taken out of the state of Maryland and district of Columbia, and secured in any jail, so that I get him again, the above reward will be given, or sixty dollars if taken and secured within the said state or district; all reasonable expenses will also be paid if he should be delivered to me in the city of Washington, or to Dr. Richard Duckett, in Prince George's county, Maryland. He is well acquainted in Annapolis, Baltimore, Geo. Town, and the city of Washington.

Allen B. Duckett.

Washington City, May 13—14. dtf.

A Brick House for Sale.

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. M. Cholla, on the north side of Prince-street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, offered for sale on a liberal credit. For particulars apply to

John C. Vowell.

January 12.

6m

To the Public.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the estate of the late JUDGE JONES, are requested to make them known to me, that they may be adjusted, and satisfactory arrangements made for their discharge. Those who are indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment of the sums which they owe.

The Household Furniture and Books of the deceased, will be sold at his late residence in this county, on FRIDAY, the 10th of June next. Eight months credit will be allowed to the purchasers for all sums exceeding five dollars, on their giving bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date if not punctually paid; and any just claim will be received in discount.

All communications to me on this subject, will be addressed to Richmond; or to ISRAEL LACEY, Esquire, of this county.

James Monroe,

Executor of Joseph Jones, sen. deceased. Loudoun County, May 10—13. dt10thJe

LENT OR LOST,

The first volume of Chesterfield's Letters: WHOEVER has borrowed or found it will please to return it, or call and pay for the sett.

ROBERT GRAY

May 17.

FOR SALE, BY LEWIS DEBLOIS

At his Store, near Col. Ramsay's wharf, French Brandy, in pipes
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter casks
New-England Rum, in hogsheads and barrels
Molasses, in hogsheads
Cod-Fish, in boxes
Cider, Potatoes, Beets, and Winter Pears, in barrels
Cheese
Cider Vinegar, in hogsheads and pipes

FOR SALE,

22 puncheons of Rum
20 hogs excellent molasses
1000 bushels coarse salt, just received per Brig Mercury from Barbadoes,
AND FOR SALE BY
Jonah Thompson & Son,
and Outhbert Powell.

May 2

dlwco3w.

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust bearing date the 1th day of February, 1867, and duly recorded, from Samuel Craig, late of the town of Alexandria, deceased, to the subscribers, for the purpose of satisfying certain debts due from the said Craig to the banks of Alexandria and Washington, will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder, at public auction, at 12 o'clock, on the 30th day of June next:

That handsome three story Brick dwelling House and Lot, in fee simple, situated in the town of Alexandria, west of Pitt street, on the north side of King-street, and fronting thereon 23 feet, 9 inches, and running back 149 feet, in depth.

A neat, well finished, two story Brick dwelling house and lot, in fee simple, west of Water-street, on the south side of Duke-street, and binding thereon 27 feet, 10 inches, and running back 91 feet 6 inches to a ten feet alley.

The conditions of sale are one fifth the amount in cash, at the execution of the deed and the remainder in equal payments at 6, 12, 18, and 24 months, on approved, indorsed notes negotiable in the bank of Alexandria, secured also by a lien on the premises.

John C. Vowell,
William Ladd, } Trustees.

May 20

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Fort Warburton Packet.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has equipped the above Packet in a very elegant manner, and will sail from Rickett's and Newton's wharf for Fort Warburton, every morning at 8 o'clock, and return to Alexandria in the afternoon. The Packet will be constantly supplied with a choice collection of stores for the entertainment of passengers, and every exertion used to render the utmost satisfaction.

Abel Willis.

WHO HAS FOR SALE AT HIS STORE, 1500 wt. excellent Rhode Island Cheese
200 bush. of seed potatoes.
Lemons in boxes.
Excellent Hoppings in barrels.

Groceries as usual.

May 18.

d3c est.

JOHN G. LADD,

HAS FOR SALE,

30 bales German Linens, consisting of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osaburgs, hempen Ticklenburgs, Burlaps, and Checks and Stripes.

1000 pieces Nankeen

Russia Sheet and Duck

1 bale Writing Paper

50 bags of black Pepper of the best quality, and will be sold very low

Sugars and Coffee

40 Hogs Molasses

1 pipe port Wine

10 do. Holland Gin

5 do. French Brandy

7 do. Jamaica Spirits.

A quantity of seal Leather, Shoes, Spermaciti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.

April 7.

HEMP FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, ten tons of the first quality CLEAN COUNTRY HEMP, I wish to sell for cash, or on a time

Bryan Hampson.

December 20.

JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE BY

R. GRAY,

Espareilles' Letters from England
Little's and Moore's Poems
Lady's Cabinet
Salmagundi, 2 vols. bound
Military and Political Hints
And the following New Plays:
Adrian and Orilla
Town and Country
The Trust
He Wou'd if He Cou'd
Time's a Telltale.

The American Artillerists Company,

ELEMENTS OF ARTILLERY,

BY LOUIS DE TOUSARD,

Late Lieut. col. commandant of the 2d reg. and Inspector of artillery of the U. S.
No 1st and 2d of the above work

FOR SALE BY

R. GRAY,

New-York Lottery.

AT the close of the 18th day's drawing, the wheel had gained 14,730 dollars, and all the capital prizes undrawn.

Present price of tickets Nine Dollars.

A few tickets, warranted undrawn on the 18th day, for sale at

R. Gray's Book-Store.

May 9.

BRYAN HAMPSON

HAS FOR SALE.

10 pipes old port
5 do. Madeira
30 quarter casks Lisbon
12 do. particular Teneriffe
15 do. Malaga
15 pipes old cognac brandy
5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin
5 hds. 3d proof Antigua rum
1 do. first quality molasses
6 do. green copperas
2 do. alum
20 do. brown sugar
20 bags pimento
15 do. pepper
10 chests young hyacin } PEAS
10 do. hyson skin
5 do. imperial
100 bags green coffee
150 kegs madder
50 do. ground ginger
30 do. raisins
1200 lbs. bacon, well cured
5 kegs salt petre

A quantity of fine and ground alum salt. At all times he has the first quality flour for milluse on hand—with a number of other articles—all of which he will sell low on his former terms.

Just Received and For Sale

By R. GRAY, King-street,

SECRET HISTORY;

OR,

The Horrors of St. Domingo.

In a series of letters written by a lady of Cape Francois to Colonel BURR, late Vice-President of the United States.—Price \$1.

MODERN CHIVALRY,

Containing the adventures of a Captain and Teague O'Regan, his servant, by H. H. Bruck-enridge, 2 vol. 12. mo.—Price \$2 50 cents.

A New System of Domestic Cookery,

Formed upon principles of economy and adapted to the use of private families.—Price 87 1/2 cents.

March

SHOES

BY the Harmony, Ellwood, from Philadelphia, and the Sally and Betsey, Hardy, from Boston, is received

A fresh and elegant supply of SHOES.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

ON HAND,

Soap and Candles in boxes.

Cotton in bales.

Draught Porter in bbis.

One pipe Madeira and

Nice Bacon for family use.

E. GILMAN.

May 6.

dt1 lawf

Printing in its various branches neatly executed at this office.

LETTER

TO THE HON. HARRISON C. OTIS, ESQUIRE, BY
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

[CONTINUED.]

I have indeed been myself of opinion that the embargo must in its nature be a temporary expedient, and that preparations manifesting a determination of resistance against these outrageous violations of our neutral rights, ought at least to have been made a subject of serious consideration in congress. I have believed, and do still believe, that our internal resources are competent to the establishment and maintenance of a naval force, if not fully adequate to the protection and defence of our commerce, at least sufficient to induce a retreat from these hostilities and to deter from a renewal of them by either of the warring parties; and that a system to that effect might be formed, ultimately far more economical, and certainly more energetic than a three years' embargo. Very soon after the closure of our ports, I did submit to the consideration of the senate, a proposition for the appointment of a committee to institute an enquiry to this end. Attempts of a similar nature had been made in the house of representatives, but have been equally discontinued, and from these determinations, by decided majorities of both houses, I am not sufficiently confident in the superiority of my own wisdom to appeal, by a topical application, to the congenial feelings of any one—not even of my own native section of the union.

The embargo, however, is a restriction always under our control. It was a measure altogether of defence, and of experiment. If it was injudiciously or over-hastily laid, it has been every day, since its adoption, open to a repeal; if it should prove ineffectual for the purposes it was meant to secure, a single day would suffice to unbar the doors. Still believing it a measure justified by the circumstances of the time, I am ready to admit that those who thought otherwise, may have had a wiser foresight of events, and a sounder judgment, of the then existing state of things, than the majority of the national legislature and the president. It has been approved by several of the state legislatures, and among the rest by our own—Yet, of all its effects we are still unable to judge with certainty. It must still abide the test of futurity. I shall add, that there were other motives which had their operation in concurring to their passage of the act, unnoticed by Mr. Pickering, and which having now ceased, will also be left unnoticed by me. The orders of council of the 11th of November still subsist in all their force, and are now confirmed, with the addition of taxation, by act of parliament.

As they stand in front of the real causes for the embargo, so they are entitled to the same pre-eminence in enumerating the causes of hostility, which the British ministers are accumulating upon our forbearance. They assume the principle that we shall have no commerce in time of war but with her dominions and as tributaries to her. The exclusive confinement of commerce to the mother country, is the great principle of the modern colonial system; and should we, by a direction, of our rights at this momentous stride of encroachment, surrender our commercial freedom without a struggle, Britain has but a single step more to take, and she brings us back to the stamp act and the tea tax.

Yet these orders, thus fatal to the liberties for which the heroes of our revolution toiled and bled, thus studiously concealed until the moment when they burst upon our head—thus issued at the very instant when a mission of atonement was professedly sent—in these orders we are to see nothing but a "retaliating order upon France"—in these orders we must not find so much as a cause, nay, nor so much as a pretence, for complaint against Great Britain.

To my mind, sir, in comparison with those orders, the three causes to which Mr. Pickering explicitly limits our ground for a rupture with England, might, indeed, be justly denominated pretences in comparison with them, former aggressions sink into insignificance. To argue upon the subject of our disputes with Britain or upon the embargo, and keep them out of sight, is like laying your finger over the unit before a series of noughts, and then arithmetically proving that they all are nothing.

It is not, however, in a mere omission, nor yet in the history of the embargo, that the inaccuracies of the statement I am examining have given me the most serious concern: it is in the view taken of the questions in controversy between us and Britain. The wisdom of the embargo is a

question of great, but transient magnitude, and omission sacrifices no national right. Mr. Pickering's object was to dissuade the nation from a war with England, into which he suspected the administration was plunging us, under French compulsion. But the tendency of his pamphlet is to reconcile the nation, or at least the commercial states, to the servitude of British protection, and war with all the rest of Europe. Hence England is represented as contending for the common liberties of mankind, and our only safeguard against the ambition and injustice of France. Hence all our sensibilities are invoked in her favor, and all our antipathies against her antagonist. Hence, too, all the subjects of difference between us and Britain, are alleged to be, on our part, mere pretences, of which the right is unequivocally pronounced to be on her side. Proceeding from a senator of the U. S. specially charged as a member of the executive with the maintenance of the nation's rights against foreign powers, and at a moment extremely critical of pending negotiation, upon all the points thus delineated, this formal abandonment of the American cause—his avowal of unconditional surrender to the pretensions of our antagonist, is in my mind highly alarming. It becomes, therefore, a duty to which every other consideration must yield, to point out the errors of this representation. Before we strike the standard of the nation, let us at least examine the purport of the summons.

And first with respect to the impressment of our seamen. We are told that "the taking of British seamen found on board our merchant vessels, by British ships of war, is agreeable to a right, claimed and exercised for ages." It is obvious that this claim and exercise of ages, could not apply to us as an independent people. If the right was claimed and exercised while our vessels were navigating under the British flag it could not authorize the same claim when their owners have become the citizens of a sovereign state. As a relic of colonial servitude, whatever may be the claim of Great Britain, it surely can be no ground for contending that it is entitled to our submission.

If it be meant that the right has been claimed and exercised for ages over the merchant vessels of other nations, I apprehend it is a mistake. The case never occurred with sufficient frequency to constitute even a practice, much less a right. If it had been either it would have been noticed by some of the writers on the laws of nations. The truth is, the question arose out of American independence; from the severance of one nation into two. It was never made a question between any other nations. There is therefore no right of prescription.

But, it seems, it has also been claimed and exercised, during the whole of the three administrations of our national government. And is it meant to be asserted that this claim and exercise constitute a right? If it is, I appeal to the uniform, unceasing, and urgent remonstrances of the three administrations: I appeal not only to the warm feelings, but the cool justice of the American people; say, I appeal to the sound sense and honorable sentiment of the British nation itself, which however it may have submitted at home to this practice, never would tolerate its assertion by law, against the assertion. If it is not, how can it be affirmed that it is on our part a mere pretence?

But the first merchant of the U. States, in answer to Mr. Pickering's late enquiry, has informed him, that since the affair of the Chesapeake, there has been no cause of complaint; that he could not find a single instance where they had taken one man out of a merchant vessel. Who it is that enjoys the dignity of first merchant of the United States we are not informed. But if he had applied to many merchants in Boston, as respectable as any in the United States, they could have told him of a valuable vessel and cargo, totally lost upon the coast of England, late in August last, and solely in consequence of having two of her men, native Americans, taken from her by impressment, two months after the affair of the Chesapeake.

On the 15th of October, the king of England issued his proclamation, commanding his naval officers to impress his subjects from neutral vessels. This proclamation is represented as merely "requiring the return of his subjects, the seamen especially, from foreign countries," and then "it is an acknowledged principle that every nation has a right to the service of its subjects in time of war." Is this, sir, a correct statement either of the proclamation or of the question it involves in which our right is concerned? The king of England's right to the service of his subjects in time of war is nothing to us. The question is,

whether he has a right to seize them forcibly on board of our vessels while under contract of service to our citizens, within our jurisdiction upon the high seas? And whether he has a right expressly to command his naval officers so to seize them. Is this an acknowledged principle? Certainly not. Why then is this proclamation described as founded upon uncontested principle? And why is the command so justly offensive to us, and so mischievous, as it might then have been made in execution, altogether omitted?

But it is not the taking of British subjects from our vessels, it is the taking under color of that pretence, our own native American citizens, which constitutes the most galling aggravation of this merciless practice. Yet even this, we are told is but a pretence; for three reasons.

1. Because the number of citizens thus taken is small.

2. Because it arises only from the impossibility of distinguishing Englishmen from Americans.

3. Because, such impressed American citizens are delivered up on duly authenticated proof.

1. Small and great in point of numbers are relative terms: To suppose that the native Americans form a small proportion of the whole number impressed is a mistake. The reverse is the fact. Examine the official returns from the department of state. They give the names of between four and five thousand men impressed since the commencement of the present war. Of which number, not one fifth part were British subjects. The number of naturalised Americans could not amount to one tenth. I hazard little in saying that more than three fourths were native Americans, if it be said that some of these men thus appearing on the face of the returns American citizens, were really British subjects, and had fraudulently procured their protections; I reply that this number must be far exceeded by the cases of the citizens impressed, which never reach the department of state. The American consul in London estimates the number of impressions during the war at nearly three times the amount of the names returned. If the nature of the offence be considered in its true colors, to a people having a just sense of personal liberty and security, it is in every single instance, of malignity not inferior to that of murder. The very same act, when committed by the recruiting officer of one nation within the territories of another, is by the universal law and usage of nations punished with death. Suppose the crime had in every instance, as by its consequences it has been in many, deliberate murder. Would it answer or silence the voice of our complaints to be told that the number was small?

2. The impossibility of distinguishing from the American seamen is not the only, not even the most frequent occasion of impressment. Look again into the returns from the department of state—you will see that the officers take our men without pretending to enquire where they were born; sometimes from the wantonness of power. When they manifest the most tender regard for the neutral rights of America, they lament that they want the men. They regret the necessity, but they must have their complement. When we complain of these enormities, we are answered that the acts of such officers were not authorised: that the commanders of men of war are an unruly set of men, for whose violence their own government cannot always be answerable; that enquiry shall be made—A court-martial is sometimes mentioned—and the issue of Whitby's court-martial has taught us what relief is to be expected from that. There are even examples I am told, when such officers have been put upon the yellow list. But this is a rare exception. The ordinary issue, when the act is disavowed, is the promotion of the actor.

3. The impressed native American citizens however, upon duly authenticated proof are delivered up. Indeed! How unreasonable then were complaint! How effectual a remedy for the wrong! An American vessel bound to an European port, has two three or four native Americans impressed by a British man-of-war bound to the East or West-Indies. When the American captain arrives at his port of destination, he makes his protest, and sends it to the nearest American minister or consul. When he returns home, he transmits the duplicate of his protest to the secretary of state. In process of time, the names of the impressed men, and of the ship into which they have been impressed are received by the agent in London. He makes his demand that the men may be delivered up. The lords of the admiralty, after a reasonable time for enquiry and advisement, return for answer, that the ship is on a foreign station, and their lordships can therefore take no further steps in the matter: Or, that the ship has been taken and that the men have been received in exchange for French prisoners: Or, that the men had no protections (the impressing officers when having taken them from

the men): Or, that the men were probably British subjects: Or, that they have entered and taken the bounty; (to which the officers know how to rectify them): Or, that they have been married, or settled in England. In all these cases without further ceremony, their discharge is refused. Sometimes their lordships, in a vein of humor, inform the agent that the man had been discharged as un-serviceable. Sometimes in a sterner tone, they say he was an impostor. Or, perhaps by way of consolation to his relatives and friends they report that he has fallen in battle, against a nation in amity with his country. Sometimes they coolly return that there is no such man on board the ship; and what has become of him, the agonies of a wife and children in his native land may be left to conjecture. When all these and many other such apologies for refusal fail, the native American seaman is discharged; and when by the charitable aid of his government he has found his way home, he comes to be informed, that all is as it should be; that the number of his fellow sufferers is small; that it was impossible to distinguish him from an Englishman; and that he was delivered up, on duly authenticated proof!

Enough of this disgusting subject—I cannot stop to calculate how many of these wretched victims are natives of Massachusetts, and how many natives of Virginia—I cannot stop to solve that knotty question of national jurisdiction whether some of them might not be slaves, and therefore not citizens of the United States. I cannot stay to account for the wonder, why poor, and ignorant, and friendless as most of them are, the voice of their complaint is so seldom heard in the great navigating states. I admit that we have endured this cruel indignity through all the administrations of the general government. I acknowledge that Great-Britain claims the right of seizing her subjects in our merchant vessels, that even if we could acknowledge it, the time of discrimination would be difficult to draw.—We are not in a condition to maintain this right, by war, and as the British government have been more than once on the point of giving it up of their own accord, I would still hope for returning justice to induce them to abandon it without compulsion. The degree of protection which we are bound to extend to them, cannot equal the claim of our own citizens. I would subscribe to any compromise of this contest, consistent with the rights of sovereignty, the duties of humanity and principles of reciprocity: but to the right of forcing even her own subjects out of our merchant vessels on the high seas, I can never assent.

The second point upon which Mr. Pickering defends the pretensions of Great Britain, is her denial to neutral nations of the prosecuting with her enemies and their colonies, any commerce from which they are excluded in time of peace. His statement of this case adopts the British doctrine as sound.—The right as on the question of impressment, so on this, it surrenders at discretion—and it is equally defective in point of fact.

In the first place, the claim of Great Britain, is not to "a right of imposing on this neutral commerce some limits and restraints"—but of interdicting it altogether, at her pleasure, of interdicting it without a moment's notice to neutrals, after solemn decisions of her courts of admiralty, and formal acknowledgements of her ministers that it is a lawful trade—and, on such a sudden, unnotified interdiction of pouncing upon neutral commerce navigating upon the faith of her decisions and acknowledgements, and of gorging with confiscation the greediness of her cruisers. This is the right claimed by Britain; this is the power she has exercised. What Mr. Pickering calls "limits and restraints," she calls relaxations of her right.

[To be continued.]

From the Paris Argus of the 28th March.

Berlin, March 13.

The following general order has been published here.

Messrs. Ifland, director, and Jacoby, inspector of the national theatre at Berlin, having caused the anniversary of the birth of her majesty the Queen of Prussia to be publicly celebrated without having given notice of the same to the French authorities, to whom it would have been a pleasure to join the inhabitants of Berlin in the expression of this homage of their good wishes to their sovereign, have been condemned to confinement at their own houses for two days, according to the orders of his excellency marshal Victor, governor, for having been so far wanting to the rules of decorum and to the confidence which they owe to the French.

Berlin, March 11, 1808.

The gen. of division, commander of Berlin and the Middle Marsh.

(Signed)

SAINT HILAIRE.

The French troops which are in the Prussian provinces are distributed as follows:—The corps of the marshal Victor is posted between the Oder and the Elbe. The 3d division of the 3d corps under the orders of

marshal Drouot, Mark and West Prussia, the army command, copies Pomerania; the 5th corps, which is in Lower Silesia, is in Lower Silesia, at the marshal Ney, at the marshal Mortier) of

The English squadron, on our coasts, and for the purpose of cruising between Aquila. It has been described from our ships of which 5 or 6 appear. The Admiral's name, which has not been known the English to the and the frigate, which are at all events, the battle most respectable co

The Hanse Town, who are to be and Boulogne.

The prince of Po arrived in Cope by letters which, by some Swedish city, it appears, this city, it appears, attacked at three o'clock with a total of the English and the king Gustavus to England.

The treaty of commerce and Russia has been burg and received to contains, that France a great quantity of Russia, such as u

FROM T

THE long expected at length taken large must nature dominions, for the guidance, has been de which has always been purposes. A the kingdom for which had b-d This great even without any violent extraordinary circumstances, obscure, become possible and immediate Spanish nation, of conical, greatest extreme by this situation sufficient to find the of their commenced the prince entirely destr.

His power has been by the the procedure the wh hands and id most absolute grandees, the the the previous before a e patriotism and elevation to the fortune to pub success of E west verge, a to a man who, would set a his ambition degrading su Manuel G soldier, and fr to the poss were ever wi Mazarin in ed with he- tion. -H tion by a n family, and numerous cri himself de none.

the extravagant boundless, rigities which forces of ex through the island America, tion his ac formed that d atiable to d patched ord that down the

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to which the officers
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to his relatives and
that he has fallen in bat-
amity with his coun-
coolly return that there
ard the ship; and what
he agonies of a wife and
land may be left to con-
these and many other
usual fail, the native A-
charged; and when by
his government he has
he comes to be inform-
could be; that the num-
ber is small; that it
distinguish him from an
he was delivered up,
proof!

just subject—I can-
how many of these
natives of Massachusetts
of Virginia—I
that knotty question of
whether some of them
and therefore not citi-
zens. I cannot stay to
why poor, and igno-
most of them are, the
it is so seldom heard in
ates. I admit that we
indignity through all
the general govern-
e that Great Britain
fizing her subjects in
that even if we could
time of discrimination
law—We are not
in this right, by war,
government have been
point of giving it up of
id still hope for re-
ce them to abandon it
he degree of protec-
to extend to them,
of our own citizens. I
y compromise of this
the rights of slave-
dom and princely
to the right of forc-
acts out of our mer-
n seas, I can never

in which Mr. Pickers-
ons of Great Britain,
nations of the prose-
and their colonies,
ich they are exclud-
is statement of this
doctrine as sound—
question of impress-
renders at discre-
fective in point of

claim of Great Brit-
imposing on this
limits and restraints."
altogether, at her
without a moment's
solemn decisions of
and formal acknow-
ers that it is a law-
sudden, unnotified
upon neutral com-
the faith of her deci-
ents, and of gorging
edness of her cruiz-
claimed by Britain;
exercised. What
its and restraints,
r right.

ued]

f the 28th March.

RLIX, March 12.

order has been pub-

r, and Jacoby, in-
ative at Berlin, hav-
of the birth of her
russia to be pub-
having given no
French authorities,
een a pleasure to
in the expres-
ir good wishes to
a condemned to
houses for two
ers of his excel-
ernor, for having
ules of decorum
they owe to the

mander of Bon-

AINTE HILARIE.

h are in the Pres-
ted as follows:—
Victor is posted
Elbe. The 3d
for the orders

the men were probably
that they have entered
to which the officers
them): Or, that they
settled in England—
about further ceremony
used. Sometimes their
of humor, inform the
and been discharged as
in a sterner tone,
imposter. Or, perhaps
to his relatives and
that he has fallen in bat-
amity with his coun-
coolly return that there
ard the ship; and what
he agonies of a wife and
land may be left to con-
these and many other
usual fail, the native A-
charged; and when by
his government he has
he comes to be inform-
could be; that the num-
ber is small; that it
distinguish him from an
he was delivered up,
proof!

the English squadron which has made its
appearance on our coast, has received rein-
forcements, and for three days past it has
been cruising between our port and that of
Aquila. It has come so near as to be easily
descried from our city.—There are 12 sail,
of which 5 or 6 appears to be of the line.—
The Admiral's name is not known. The
vessel has not been sufficiently favorable to al-
low the English to attack the ships of the
line and the frigates belonging to the Russi-
ans, which are at anchor in our roads. At
all events, the batteries of our port are in the
most respectable condition.

HAMBURG, March 14.

The Hanse Towns are to furnish 3000 sail-
ors, who are to be sent directly to Flushing
and Bontingne.

The prince of Ponte Corvo must have this
day arrived in Copenhagen.

By letters which are received from Stock-
holm, by some Swedish mercantile houses in
this city, it appears, that Sweden, about to
be attacked at three points at once, is threat-
ened with a total revolution. It is affirmed
that the English ambassador has offered to
the king, Gustavus IV. to get him conveyed
to England.

The treaty of commerce between France
and Russia has been published in St. Peters-
burg and received there with great joy;—it
contains, that France shall annually purchase
a great quantity of the territorial productions
of Russia, such as tar, ship timber, &c.

[Publishes.]

FROM THE ORACLE.

THE long expected revolution in Spain
at length taken place, and a general
change must naturally ensue throughout all
her dominions. Their weak monarch,
under the guidance of an ambitious mini-
ster, has been deprived of that power
which has always been exercised for infa-
mous purposes. A general joy has pervad-
ed the kingdom for the deliverance from a
yoke which had become intolerable.

This great event has been completed
without any violent convulsion. It was an
extraordinary circumstance that a family,
originally obscure as that of Godoy, would
become possessed of such boundless
power and immense riches, at a time when
a Spanish nation, oppressed with the ex-
cesses of conjugal wars, was reduced to
the greatest extremities. The sums accu-
mulated by this single family would have
been sufficient to fit out squadrons for the
protection of their commerce, and would
have saved the public credit, which since
the commencement of the ministerial sa-
vage of the prince of peace has been al-
most entirely destroyed.

His power has far exceeded any ever
possessed by the oldest grandees, he di-
rected the proceedings of the army and
commanded the whole funds of the nation,
his hands and in those of his associates
most absolute authority was invested.
The grandees, the heads of the church,
even the presumptive heir to the crown
submitted before a man who was destitute
of patriotism and honor, and who owed
elevation to the most base intrigues, and
fortune to public spoliation. When
the successes of France reduced Spain to
the lowest verge, recourse was had by the
king to a man who, to gratify his own pur-
sues, would act as a sycophant and to sa-
tisfy his ambition would descend to the
most degrading submissions.

Don Manuel Godoy in 1788 was a pri-
vate soldier, and from that humble station
rose to the possession of greater power
than ever within the grasp of Rich-
elieu or Mazarin in France. Like them,
he was surrounded by guards, and more im-
portant, he exercised an uncontrol-
led dominion. He was allied to the house
of Bourbon by a marriage with a princess
of that family, and after the commission
of innumerable crimes, it is remarkable
that he himself never made an attempt on
the throne.

The extravagance of this avaricious be-
ing boundless, he made all the honors
and dignities which were heaped upon him,
sources of extortion and plunder.—
Through the islands and Spanish posses-
sions in America, he had agents who pur-
sued his schemes of plunder. We
are informed that contemplating to erect a
palace suitable to his rank and taste, he
dispatched orders to the island of Cu-
ba to cut down the finest of the Mahog-

ny in those extensive forests. He intend-
ed in the building of this palace to eclipse
the glory of Solomon in the erection of the
temple which has immortalized his name.

Don Manuel was certainly the secret en-
emy of the French nation and of Napo-
leon. His reluctance in acceding to Bona-
parte's views was manifested by the repug-
nance he displayed for the invasion of Por-
tugal. The great commerce which Great
Britain carried on with the Spanish conti-
nent, and with the colonies in America &
the vast sums which the prince of peace
had deposited in the bank of England,
plainly prove the accusation bro't against
him, of an intention to give up the Spanish
fleet to the English, who by transporting
the Spanish throne to America, would be-
come possessed of the exclusive commerce
of the two worlds.

Spain, which under Philip the II, was rich-
er than all the rest of Europe, and was the
terror of England, has been reduced by this
ambitious minister, to the most degrading sit-
uation. They are cut off from communica-
tion with their colonies, and it is impos-
sible for them to obtain their former usual supplies
from the rich and valuable mines of South
America.

The English papers have for a long time
been prophesying that a dreadful revolution
was about to take place in Spain; but they
little suspected the result would have been as
it has happened. England and France both
covet the valuable dominions of the Spaniards,
and have exerted every policy to possess, or to
profit by them.

If it is true that the prince of peace, was
attached to the interest of Great Britain,
Bonaparte must have had notice of his designs
and his manœuvres demonstrate, that he had
intimation of his motives. The best of the
Spanish troops were sent into Poland, and are
now operating against Sweden; another ar-
my was destined for Gibraltar, whilst nume-
rous French troops have overrun the Spanish
territory, under pretence of invading Portu-
gal. Their fleets at Cadiz and Ferrol, are
all intermixed. These strokes of policy
must have been intended for the purpose of
keeping a strict observation upon their con-
duct, and to secure them in case of emergen-
cy.

The usual good fortune of Bonaparte ap-
pears to have again accompanied him in
his views upon Spain. If it had failed, the
consequences would have been of a serious
nature to him. If he had been deprived
of his naval force at Carthagea, which it ap-
pears, has been joined with the Rochefort
squadron, his Mediterranean expeditions
would have failed; which occurrence would
have made a considerable alteration in his af-
fairs.

His views however have been crowned
with success, and no doubt, he will profit
by the great change which has been effect-
ed.

From the American Daily Advertiser.

Mr. Poulson,

You will be pleased to insert the fol-
lowing in your useful paper, which I make
no doubt will confer a benefit on many of
our fellow citizens.

I, the subscriber, do hereby certify,
that I have been afflicted with a complaint
called a Wen, in the back part of the
neck, since the year 1794. It had grown to
an enormous size, and probably would
have been the cause of my death. In No-
vember, 1807, I was informed of the
skill of Dr. A. Howell, at removing Wens
and Cancers without cutting. He was ap-
plied to, and in five and an half hours
after he had begun the operation, it was
extracted; weighing five pounds. This
astonishing performance was done without
any instrument whatever.

In many instances those complaints are
connected to the surrounding parts, by a
number of branches, which in a greater or
less degree, make the operation oftentimes
difficult. This, with which I was affected,
was in a particular manner connected with
the adjoining flesh, by strong roots, pro-
jecting from its main body, in length three
or four inches; consequently rendering
its removal peculiarly intricate—however,
during the wonderful mode of operation
which was pursued, the roots were entire-
ly separated from the adjoining parts, and
came away with the whole body of the
Wen.

The wound caused by the extraction of
so large a substance, was healed in five
weeks afterwards, and left but a slight scar
to be seen. To clear all doubt with regard
to the above astonishing circumstance, per-
sons may satisfy themselves by calling on
the doctor, who has the wen preserved in
spirits. S. Fourth street, No. 63.

I have been induced to delay this publi-
cation until now, to be able with safety to
inform the public, that the cure is com-
plete in every respect. At the same time
it gives to me very great satisfaction, to
say that during the period of being under

the physician's directions, I was not con-
fined a single day in the house. Witness
my hand this 12th day of May, 1808.

JOHN B. ROSSET,

South street, near the old theatre.

Present, Dr. Green, of Reading, now
in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, May 14th, 1808.

The foregoing statement, sworn to be-
fore me by John B. Rosset.

ROBERT WHARTON, Mayor.

For the good of the distressed laboring
under the same afflictions, the different e-
ditors of newspapers are requested to give
the above a place.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

TUESDAY, MAY 24.

"VERUS," in reply to "CURTIUS," first
letter to the president of the United States,
to-morrow.

A boat, in ascending the Cumberland,
has recently been attacked by the Chero-
kee Indians, and had one man killed, and
several wounded, in consequence of which,
and some other threatening circumstances,
great alarm is said to prevail on our fron-
tier.

In the Reporter, a paper published at
Lexington, Ken, an attempt is made to im-
pute this murder to the machinations of the
British. This is absurd. The English
have great influence over the northern In-
dians, and have often excited them to
deeds of barbarity; but every one who
knows any thing of Indian affairs, knows
that the southern Indians are not at all
under the control of the British. They
have long been exclusively under the influ-
ence of the Spaniards. [Wash. Fed.]

THE NEXT PRESIDENT.—The de-
mocrats, though they differ about the man
who is to be the next president, all agree
that George Clinton should be vice presi-
dent. Dean Swift, or some other great
writer, no matter who, as I cannot stay to
look him up at this time, says, that the
man who all the world agrees should hold
the second, is undoubtedly entitled to the
first place. Allowing, then, that the de-
mocrats have a right to nominate the pre-
sident, George Clinton is the man.

[Com. Adv.]

Truth from the Citizen.—In the introduction
to Mr. Key's speech, which Mr. Cheetham
gives this morning, we read as follows.—
New York paper.

"I give it as a confessed master-piece of
Federal argument against the embargo.—
"Were we not in the habit of estimating na-
tional argument by party standard, I would
say that the speech should be read. But
as it is, party ears should undoubtedly be
shut against national reasonings!"
"Mr. Key demonstrates, with mathema-
tical precision, that under existing circum-
stances, nineteen-twentieths of our native
products may be advantageously and with
no risk of moment exported"

MAMMOTH RAFT.—Mr. J. H. Mason,
who has a predilection for great things, has
sent his proclamation to Vermont to arrest
the mammoth raft, said to be floating out on
lake Champlain. It was undoubtedly in-
tended that the bones of this mighty ani-
mal, which is said to have devoured all the
surplus produce of the state of Vermont,
should have graced Peale's Museum. But
we are informed that, unfortunately for the
philosophers of the U. S. the proclamation
was too late: the animal had fled, and it is
probable will never more be seen in the ter-
ritories of Fredonia. [Com. Adv.]

FOR THE ALEXANDRIA DAILY ADVERTISER.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THOS. JEFFERSON, PRE-
SIDENT OF THE U. STATES.

SIR,

I AM not so deeply penetrated with
the uprightness of your intentions, as to be-
lieve, that you act from disinterested views in
your public character. You certainly have
played the sycophant in that character; and
believe me, sir, you act an ambiguous part in
every thing it is your duty to do with the con-
fidence that you are acting for the true inter-
ests of your fellow citizens. You ought to
sacrifice self interest and private friendship on
the altar of public good, to shew the people
of the U. States that no hope of emolument,
no expectations of the smiles and applause of
any man, or set of men, could preponderate
your inflexible regard for their welfare. When
a republic like our own has for its first magis-
trate a man deficient in energy and abilities,
her importance will sink in the eyes of every
government with which she may have any
connexion. So far as the first magistrate of a

people is deficient in the art of governing, or
the qualities requisite for a man at the head
of public affairs.—So far, will the people be
dissatisfied, disunited, and seditious. When
a country has the misfortune to be governed
by a man leaning to any party; biased in any
manner whatever; or courting the smiles of
any foreign monarch, she becomes factious
and divided at home and insignificant abroad.
It does not require much argument to prove
(if we may judge of your actions) that you
are a real and sound-hearted Frenchman at
bottom; but I must confess you have played
your cards admirably, sir, not to have dis-
closed more than you hitherto have done,
your extreme partiality for that nation whose
friendship has ever been fatal to repub-
lics.

France, her refinements, manners, and
police, you adore.—You kneel at the altar of
her omnipotent monarch, and ate the dust at
his nod. England, on the contrary, you have
the most inveterate hatred for; you exert
your ingenuity in exaggerating every trivial
affair that may tend to promote a rupture be-
tween the United States and the only nation
that dares to contend for the liberties of the
world. If, sir, you are determined to exert
your influence to plunge us into a war with
England, and bring upon this unfortunate
country every calamity attendant on such an
event, you will perhaps survive the liberty of
the last and greatest republic the world ever
saw. If you are determined thus to proceed,
you will receive the execrations of posterity,
as a reward, and have it said that you bartered
the last remaining spark of liberty in the
world for the accursed smiles of a blood-thirsty
despot. Let us turn, sir, from this gloom-
y picture, and search every act of your ad-
ministration, in hopes of finding some solita-
ry instance of your wishing to heal the wounds
with which our common country is bleeding.
However, it is unnecessary to go far back, as
the ills and misfortunes we suffered in the
commencement of your political career, have
been either felt and forgotten, or were com-
pensated by the pleasing hope that you would
act with more wisdom and propriety as you
became more acquainted with the duties at-
tached to your high station; but, sir, in those
sanguine hopes which it was our duty to in-
dulge, we have been grossly disappointed. I
will now go on in the first place to take no-
tice of the measures you have recommended
for the defence of the U. States. The build-
ing of gun boats is one of your darling chi-
meras; it is indeed the unpromising "child
of your notage."

I cannot deny sir, that your advice on this
subject, was truly philosophical, and became
in every respect, its great original. Economy
one of your most shining characteristics, glows
in every line, of that very eloquent pro-
duction; and its votaries, for the future,
should preserve it as a testament of your eter-
nal regard for its principles. Millions have
been expended upon this impotent system of
defence; and if we should have the misfor-
tune to commence war with England (of which
there is little doubt if your influence pre-
valis) this craft, will serve them, for state
ships and privateers. If sir you wish to save
off any of your political sin, which has been
accumulating, and refining into perfection so
long; it is high time you had begun, as I
suppose it is unnecessary to apprise you that
your term of office, is nearly fulfilled; when
that time shall come we shall have it in our
power to select a man in whose vigilance, abili-
ties, and integrity we can confide. You sir,
have been the unfaithful steward, of a brave
and generous people.—You have pressed to
your bosom with all the warmth of fraternal
affection—the incendiary writers and mis-
creants of another country. I see nothing sir
in the whole course of your political life,
which can claim our affections, for a moment.
You have ever recommended measures con-
trary to our true interests; and your creatures
(such as Wilkinson and his colleagues) have
in more instances than one, violated the vital
principles of our constitution.

In the last place:—

You rejected an honorable treaty with Eng-
land, and give me leave to tell you sir, that I
fear we shall never obtain such another, while
your political existence continues. The em-
bargo law was laid five months ago, by your
advice; and still continues to be executed
with all the energy and vigor you possess.—
The fishermen of the eastern states, feel the
dreadful effects of this energetic measure, and
are almost in a state of rebellion. Indeed sir,
I cannot but attribute the whole of our pre-
sent misfortunes to you; and am certain that
I am not doing you more than justice, as I
consider you the great political father of Ameri-
can misfortunes. Should this never reach
your august ear, I hope it may be seen by my
fellow citizens in general; as it contains the
honest indignation of one, who feels the de-
gradation of his country, while you give na-
tion to its political machine.

CURTIUS.

We are authorized to state

that the Occoquan Bridge is fi-

nished, and ready for the ac-

commodation of passengers.

May 29

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

The following Valuable Medicines, just celebrated through the United States for their superior efficacy in the cure of the several disorders for which they are recommended, from *Hamilton's* Patent Family Medicine Store, New-York, are sold only by the subscriber, at his store in King-street:

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,
Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy and permanent cure of nervous disorders or such as arise from the immoderate use of tea, strong liquors, long residence warm climates, excessive weakness, and a general relaxation of the system.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for the gout, rheumatism, sprains, pains in the face and neck, &c.

Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

By which many thousands have been relieved from the distressing and dangerous malady of worms and other obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills.

Are justly esteemed for carrying off the superfluous bile from the stomach and preventing morbid secretions and their consequences, bilious and malignant fevers, &c. These pills are perfectly mild in their operation, and may be used with safety by persons of every age and in every situation.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

A speedy and effectual remedy, generally removing the complaint at one application. It may be safely used by persons of every age.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

An excellent remedy for all disorders of the eyes, many persons having been cured of it when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth-ache Drops.

Give immediate relief in the most violent attacks.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Cleanses and strengthens them, and preserves the enamel of the teeth from decay.

Gowland's Lotion, and the genuine Persian Lotion.

Both celebrated in the fashionable world as most excellent cosmetics and perfectly safe.

Hahn's true and genuine Corn-Plaster.

A certain remedy for corns, speedily eradicating them without giving pain.

Ague and Fever Drops.

Justly esteemed for their great efficacy in cure of agues and intermittent fevers.

Damask Lip Salve, and Indian Vegetable Specific.

James Kennedy, sen.

Alexandria, October 18.

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE

OF the great efficacy of the Patent and Family Medicines, prepared by the late Richard Lee, jun. which for near eight years past have acquired throughout the United States celebrity hitherto unequalled.

Philadelphia, August 9, 1800.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others, the excellent quality of HAMILTON'S ELIXIR, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it, which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these a constant pain in my breast and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me and the circumstances of my case, advised me to give Hamilton's Elixir a trial, saying, he had used it in his practice, and always found it to do much good. A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I had taken one half of it. I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the elixir.

Geo. BENNER, jun.

No. 11, Budd-street, Philadelphia
Mrs. H. Lee.

From *Luther Martin, Esq. into Attorney-General of the State of Maryland.*

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR

Is recommended as the best remedy for coughs, colds, asthmas, hooping-cough, approaching consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs. This preparation will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speech, &c. In long confirmed Asthmatic complaints where a cure can speedily be expected, this medicine affords immediate relief, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their recurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the hooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

ITCH CURED.

By once using Lee's Sovereign Ointment, which, although used for 20 years in Europe and for near 8 years in America, has never been known to fail in any one instance. It is perfectly innocent, warranted not to contain a particle of mercury or any pernicious ingredient, and may be used with perfect safety on an infant, being a vegetable preparation and entirely free from the offensive smell which attends most other remedies.

HAMILTON'S LOZENGES,

Which have cured more children and adults of disorders proceeding from worms, than all the medicines heretofore discovered. In addition to the great cures mentioned in the letters from the chancellor of the state of Maryland, the Rev. Mr. Molthier and others, lately published the following are submitted to the public; being selected for the purpose of showing the mild yet powerful qualities of this extraordinary medicine, which, although so mild in its operation, is competent to expel the formidable tape worm.

An infant, aged 5 weeks, of Mr. Henry Ewbank, taylor, Charles-street, Baltimore, was dangerously afflicted with convulsion fits, so that his life was despaired of, but was perfectly cured by one dose of Hamilton's Worm Lozenges, which expelled several worms, the undoubted cause of the child's disorder.

Letter from Mr. Ackerman, bricklayer, Magazine street, near Broadway, Jan. 24, 1802.

It would be ungrateful were I to withhold my testimony in favor of Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges. I had been between five and six years past much indisposed, and latterly often tormented with severe griping and pains in the bowels, troubled with offensive breath, with violent feverish fits, and other obvious symptoms of worms; but frequently hearing your Worm Lozenges recommended in cases similar to mine, I determined on a trial of them, as my last resource. The first dose evacuated twelve or 13 feet of a tape worm; two other doses were taken, which brought away a quantity of matter broken like skins and pieces of worms. I suppose the tape worm, voided at different times, must in the whole have exceeded forty feet. The almost incredible benefit I received from this medicine, induced me to give a dose to a child of mine who was pining and sickly: it produced the same good effect in this instance expelling a worm of a different kind, from nine to twelve inches long, and at the same time restoring a good state of health.

HENRY ACKERMAN.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tiffol's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common lacep remark however is too often forgotten, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleet, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten. Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasant effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and other warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service, and

will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of Dr. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance, proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold; on being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness-maker

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 23, 1806.

Washington Tavern.

ALEXANDER GORDON,

Respectfully informs his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC in general,

THAT he has taken the house lately occupied by RANDOLPH MOTT, and known by the name of the *Washington Tavern*, and has provided himself with choice liquors, good beds, and is prepared to accommodate customers in the best manner, and has a careful and attentive hostler, he solicits a portion of public patronage.

March 18.

NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *George and Thomas Burroughs*, expired this day: All persons having claims against said concern, will please present them to the subscriber, and those indebted thereto are desired to make payment to him.

George Burroughs.

Aquia, 6th May.

JOHN ROBERTS,

OFFERS FOR SALE,

50 chests fresh Teas, prime quality, consisting of Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson and Hyson Skin
15 puncheons Jamaica and Windward Island Spirits
13 hogsheads Trinidad Molasses
5 pipes 4th proof French Brandy
Holland Gin
Lisbon and Malaga Wines
10 bags Pepper
8 barrels ground Ginger
Cotton in bales
Green Coffee in barrels and bags
Sugar in hogsheads and barrels
Loaf Sugar
Alum, Copperas, Madder, Indigo, Fig-Bue
Powder, Shot and Lead
Nutmegs, Cloves and Cinnamon, &c. &c.
April 25.

law6w

This is to give Notice.

THAT the subscriber, of Charles county, in the state of Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of *John Roswell*, late of said county, deceased: All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 16th day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand, this 16th day of May, 1808.

Joseph Semmes, Adm'r.

May 20.

law3w

Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of KING and FAIRFAX-STREETS
ALEXANDRIA:
HAS FOR SALE,
An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

Consisting of

MADEIRA
Port
Sherry
Lisbon
Malaga
Teneriffe & Corsica

WINES.

Old St. Estephe Medoc 1aret, in case one dozen

A few dozen fine old frontinas
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cognac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogsheads Havanna honey

15 do. choice retailing molasses

Gunpowder
Imperial
Hyson
Young Hyson
Hyson-Skin and Souchong

TEAS

of good quality

Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.

Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.

Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff, in bottles and bladders.

Macuba and rapoe do.

Clover-seed, (Penn. warranted)

Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; to; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.

Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; Rotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; alum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandy wine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, (the only real British battle powder) from F to treble sealed.

chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.

Muscadel and bloom raisins in boxes.

Sun raisins in casks.

Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.

A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and cucumbers, for sale by the box.

A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms, Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities.

Loaf and Lump ditto,

Gunpowder,

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

Hyson-Skin, and

Souchong

Best green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality

MADEIRA,

Busellos,

Sherry,

Lisbon,

Teneriffe,

Malaga, and

Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,

Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whisky,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground

Ginger, basket salt for table use, dearl bar rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, Rotant indigo, alum, copperas, madder, orimston's spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars and smoking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohns, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been collected with care, and will be disposed of at the very lowest terms

PRINTED DAILY BY

SAMUEL SNOWDEN,

(For the Proprietor.)